

What is new about diagnosis (and treatment) of viral infections

Marvin Hsiao SAPA ID workshop September 2014



Key messages:

Advances in molecular diagnostics in terms of :

- Simultaneous detection of multiple pathogen
- Point-of-Care

Not much in new antivirals





"WELL, IT LOOKS LIKE YOU'VE PICKED UP A RHINOVIRUS!"



Traditional viral diagnostics

- Long turn-around time
- Retrospective
- "Catch-all"
- "Cheap"
- Subjective
- Qualitative
- Labour intensive
- Phenotypic

Molecular diagnostics

- Short turn-around time
- Influence pt management
- Virus specific
- Expensive
- Objective
- Quantitative
- Automated
- Genotypic







Example diagnosis of CMV

980	1990	2000	2010

	CMV IgM	CMV pp65 antigenaemia	CMV PCR	CMV VL	Ganciclovir resistance genotyping
Sensitivity	poor	average	good	good	
Specificity	poor	poor	poor	good	
Labour	3 hours	4 hours	3 hours	2 hours	8 hours+
Turnaround	5 days	Same day	3 days	Same day	2 weeks
Cost*	R110	R300	R375	R375	Priceless?

* Approximate NHLS prices for the state sector 2014



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Anyplex RV 16 Panel A

- Adenovirus (AdV)

- Influenza A virus (FluA)
- Influenza B virus (FluB)
- Parainfluenza virus1 (PIV1)
- Parainfluenza virus2 (PIV2)
- Parainfluenza virus3 (PIV3)
- Parainfluenza virus4 (PIV4)
- Rhinovirus A/B/C (HRV)

Anyplex RV 16 Panel B

- Respiratory syncytial virus A (RSV A)
- Respiratory syncytial virus B (RSV B)
- Bocavirus 1/2/3/4 (HBoV)
- Metapneumovirus (MPV)
- Coronavirus 229E (CoV 229E)
- Coronavirus NL63 (CoV NL63)
- Coronavirus OC43 (CoV OC43)
- Enterovirus (HEV)









FTD Meningitis multiplex PCR

- Herpes simplex virus 1, 2
- Varicella-zoster virus
- Enterovirus
- Mumps virus
- Parechovirus







Targets

Bacteria	
Campylobacter jejuni	
Campylobacter spp.	
Clostridium difficile toxin A/B	
Escherichia coli O157:H7	
Salmonella spp.	
Shiga toxin-producing E. coli (STEC)	
Shigella spp.	
Yersinia enterocolitica	
Aeromonas spp.	
Parasites	
Giardia lamblia	
Entamoeba histolytica	
Cryptosporidium spp.	
Dientamoeba fragilis	
Viruses	
Adenovirus (F40/41)	
Astrovirus	
Rotavirus (A)	
Norovirus (GI/GII/GIV)	

PathoFinder[®]









Limitations

• "Dead" nucleic acid vs live organism?



- Implications in risk of nosocomial spread
- •Panel of pathogens offered by commercial kits
 - Too many, not enough, not relevant
 - Clinical significance of pathogen to be established
- •How to interpret the result in case of
 - URT "normal flora"
 - Weak positive signal
- •Cost





POC viral load & EID products: available and pipeline*





Built in Battery The assay continues to run even if there is

unexpected cut to the power supply









	Alere q point-of-care HIV PCR				
	Error	Negative	Positive	Total	
Roche CAP/CTM HIV-1 PCR					
Negative	55	828	2	885	
Positive	10	5	146	161	
Equivocal	0	5	6	11	
Total	65	838	154	1057	

- 6% error rate; 66% of the errors resolved on the 2nd attempt; error more common among newborns
- Sensitivity 96.7% Specificity 99.4%
- Excluding error 99.3% concordance; including error 93.1% concordance

Hsiao et al. Unpublished data



Evaluation of Alere q as whole blood VL quantification





Limitations

- •Error/maintenance
- •Throughput
- •Place
- •Cost
- •Quality

•New model of diagnostic service require partnership between clinicians, labs and industry





Antiviral research & development

Difficulty:

•Small market

•Design appropriate clinical trial

•Few chronic viral diseases in children



Licensed in South Africa

Evidence:

•Use in life threatening viral infection



Jefferson et al. Cochrane Database Syst Rev April 2014

Review: Neuraminidase inhibitors for preventing and treating influenza in healthy adults and children Comparison: 1 Oseltamivir versus placebo for treatment Outcome: 48 Defined as influenza-infected at baseline in child treatment



Review: Neuraminidase inhibitors for preventing and treating influenza in healthy adults and children Comparison: 1 Oseltamivir versus placebo for treatment Outcome: 52 Complications: pneumonia in child treatment

Study or subgroup	Oseltamivir n/N	Placebo n/N	Risk Ratio IV,Random,95% Cl	Weight	Risk Ratio IV,Random,95% Cl	
NV16871	3/165	6/164		15.9 %	0.50 [0.13, 1.95]	
WV15758	16/342	13/353	- <mark></mark>	58.0 %	1.27 [0.62, 2.60]	
WV15759/WV15871	7/170	6/165	— <u>—</u>	26.1 %	1.13 [0.39, 3.30]	
Total (95% Cl) 677 682 100.0 % 1.06 [0.62, 1.83] Total events: 26 (Oseltamivir), 25 (Placebo) 100.0 % 1.06 [0.62, 1.83] Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 0.0; Chi ² = 1.44, df = 2 (P = 0.49); l ² = 0.0% 100.0 % 1.06 [0.62, 1.83] Test for overall effect: Z = 0.22 (P = 0.83) Test for subgroup differences: Not applicable						
		0.01	0.1 1 10	100		
	vours oseltamivir	Favours p	acebo			



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Prichard & Kern, Virus research 2011



Fig. 2. Selected inhibitors of viral DNA synthesis.





- Selected good risk patient
- Dose too low
- ?no benefit in viraemia



Marty et al Lancet infect dis April 2011

Maribavir prophylaxis in SCT recipient



Time to Failure of Prophylaxis against Cytomegalovirus in BMT recipient



Chemaly RF et al. N Engl J Med 2014;370:1781-1789.



Thank you for your attention